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# The American Observer

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*A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. — James Monroe*

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

OCTOBER 3, 1938

## Test for Democracy Seen in War Crisis

**U. S. Is Entering a Period of Strain When Political Institutions Will be Challenged**

### SAFEGUARDS ARE ESSENTIAL

**Public Must be Alert to Withstand Pressure from Enemies, Both Domestic and Foreign**

Many times since the World War it has been declared that democracy and fascism were competing and that the future of each was in doubt; that the two forms of government were engaged in a grand struggle to see which should survive. That statement is true today in a sense that it has never been before. The years immediately ahead of us will be a testing time for democracy, whatever the outcome of the present crisis in Europe may be. If Germany is permitted to expand to the eastward and southward, she will become stronger and more powerful. Allied with Italy and Japan, she may dominate the eastern hemisphere, and fascism may become a much more powerful force in the world than it is today—so powerful, in fact, as to threaten the security of the democracies. If, on the other hand, the democratic nations, together with communist Russia, make war on Germany to check that country's aggressions, the conflict of arms will bring such chaos to the world as to test the power and endurance of every form of government.

Faced by the certainty that the era which we are entering will be a dangerous one and that the strength and wisdom of every government will be relentlessly tested, it is up to us, as loyal Americans, to inquire thoughtfully what we might best do to strengthen the foundations of our government and to insure the success and permanence of American democracy.

We should think calmly about this problem. There is no occasion for excited alarm. Whatever the trials and dangers of other countries may be, it can truthfully be said that no enemy stands at our gates. The danger of attack by foreign forces is very remote. If democracy falls here, it is likely to be either because in our excitement and alarm we voluntarily give it up, or because it turns out not to be a really efficient form of government—efficient enough to carry us through a period of world confusion and chaos.

If we are determined to save American democracy, the first thing for us to do is to study its meaning and purpose. Democracy means freedom. It means liberty. It means that everyone shall have a right to express his views freely. It means majority rule. First, there shall be a free and unfettered discussion of all problems before the people. Each one shall be tolerant of opinions with which he does not agree. There shall be no attempt to close the mouth of anyone or any group because the views expressed may be unpopular. That sort of thing is done in Germany, in Russia, in Japan, and Italy. It is not done in a country which is really democratic. That is the chief difference between a democracy on the one hand, and a dictatorial form of government, on the other.

After there has been a full and free interchange of opinion, elections are held. These elections determine what a majority think should be done. After this, the will of the majority is expressed by the writing of laws, and, then, those laws are obeyed

(Concluded on page 8)



MAN THE CONQUEROR!

TALBURT IN WASHINGTON NEWS

## Man the Conqueror!

Man the conqueror, and yet man the helpless puppet, jerked and tossed about by a power beyond his reach or understanding; man the paradox! He is capable of achievement fit to command the admiration of the gods, yet he fails in many of the most elementary responsibilities of life, and he is ordinarily unable to reap the full benefits of his achievements. By virtue of an amazing inventive and architectural genius, he builds huge structures of stone and steel which stand as wonders of the modern world, yet in the most advanced of nations he houses himself in unsanitary, unattractive, uncomfortable quarters, shivering in the cold of winter and sweltering in the summer heat. Man has learned to extract minerals from the earth and to harvest from the soil an abundance of the materials from which his food and clothing are derived. He has built up industrial machinery which permits of quick and widespread distribution of the products of mine and field and factory, yet in the most prosperous of times half the world goes to bed hungry every night. Man creates art and culture and all the requirements of the civilized life. He conquers forces of the material world and of his own spirit, and standing on the shoulders of all his predecessors, he seems ready to enjoy the benefits which should flow from a hard-won enlightenment. But he is a slave to the forces which make for war, and that renders him poor and weak and helpless indeed. For war is a destroyer of all that man has built.

Another great war may bring the collapse of the foundations upon which our modern economy stands. It will undoubtedly throw the world back into depression, from the depths of which the recent unhappy years will seem to stand upon a pinnacle of prosperity. Yet, despite all the achievements of art and philosophy and science, man quails today helplessly before the senseless forces which make for war. In every country of the world, men and women and children stand huddled in dread and terror. Individually they wish for peace, yet they are helpless in the face of forces which appear as inhuman and as uncontrollable as wind and wave and stream. Until the time comes when the forces of reason, as well as the forces of destruction, may be harnessed and made effective in the governing of human affairs, the foundations of civilization will be weak and unsteady. There is still a chance that these forces may be made to prevail in our own country, far removed as it is from the passions of the old world. There is no obligation more imperative than that which rests upon the citizens of this country, the obligation to resort to reason and intelligence in the determination of American policies.

## Climax Reached in Czechoslovak Clash

**Hitler Insists Upon Acceptance of "Final" Demands Given to Chamberlain**

### ALLIES TAKE STRONG STAND

**But Use the Full Weight of Diplomacy to Avert Showdown Through Use of Armed Force**

By the time this issue of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER reaches its readers, the immediate issue of war or peace in Europe will have been decided. As we go to press, the entire scene is constantly shifting, and events are taking place with such dramatic suddenness as to make useless all calculation and speculation on the ultimate outcome. The issue has now been clearly stated. Hitler has laid all his cards on the table, and the whole world grimly awaits the outcome of the dispute which threatens to hurl all Europe into a catastrophic war. At the moment, every effort is being bent to prevent the fatal plunge. High government officials of all countries are working on a night-and-day basis. A few days before the October 1 deadline fixed by Hitler as the date when the Czechs must deliver certain regions to him, President Roosevelt made a strong appeal to the heads of the four leading nations involved to preserve peace.

### A Changing Scene

Because of the rapidly changing nature of the present European scene and the large number of unknown and unpredictable factors, we cannot at this time give an accurate and complete appraisal of the situation. We shall attempt, rather, to list the important developments that have taken place during the days of crisis and to point out their significance. We do this in order that our readers may have a picture of the outstanding events in what is perhaps the most dramatic and crucial period of more than two decades.

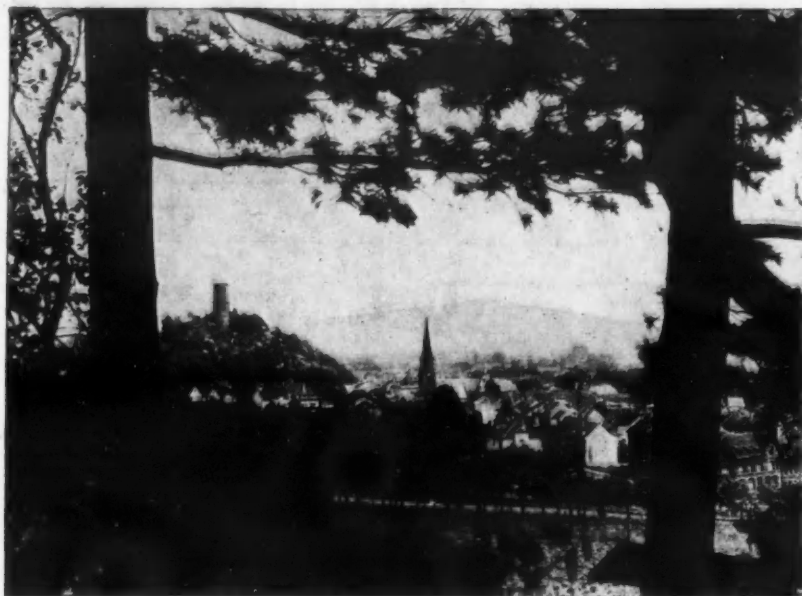
In order to get a clear picture of the entire international scene, one must retrace the steps which have been taken since the first meeting between Chancellor Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain at Berchtesgaden. That meeting constituted the first link in the chain of events which kept the world on the brink of the abyss for so many days.

It will be recalled that at Berchtesgaden, Hitler and Chamberlain reached an agreement on a solution of the Czechoslovak problem. Those sections of Czechoslovakia which contained a large majority of Germans were to be turned over to Germany. The Sudeten areas were to be incorporated in the Third Reich. Chamberlain promised to bring pressure to bear upon France to accept this proposal and to have the two countries in turn use their influence with the government in Prague to secure its acceptance.

In return for this concession—the greatest diplomatic triumph in Hitler's career—the British prime minister sought to have the frontiers of the reconstructed Czechoslovakia guaranteed by the major powers of Europe, including Germany. It was admitted on all hands that the cession of these territories by Czechoslovakia was a great sacrifice, but those who accepted it and supported Chamberlain's line of action felt that the maintenance of peace was worth the price exacted by Hitler.

Following the Berchtesgaden conference,





GODESBERG ON THE RHINE

Where Hitler and Chamberlain met for the second time to discuss the issue over Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Chamberlain returned to England to confer with his cabinet. He invited the French premier and foreign minister to London for conferences on the situation. Distasteful though they were to France, the proposals were accepted by Daladier and Bonnet. Neither the French nor the British cabinet was unanimous in its acceptance of the Hitler-Chamberlain formula, but the opposition was overcome and the two governments undertook to press Prague to accept the partition of the country as its contribution to the maintenance of world peace.

It was not without great difficulty that the proposed solution was accepted by the Czechoslovak government. Public opinion was strongly opposed to making such concessions to Germany, a majority of the people seeming to feel that it would be preferable to fight Germany, even if they had to fight alone, than to surrender. The Czechs felt that the proposal meant the end of their existence as an independent nation, since they would in the future be completely dominated by Germany, in addition to having lost a large part of their country and to having been deprived of their defenses.

The full weight of British and French pressure succeeded in overcoming the opposition of the Czech government to the Hitler terms. The government gave as its reasons for surrendering the following: "Two great powers told us with the full weight of their conviction and authority that only by territorial sacrifices on our part could security and peace be assured." England and France, the statement continued, "informed us that they could not extend aid in the event we were attacked by Germany and they were of the opinion such a conflict would have been inevitable had Czechoslovakia refused to cede the territories of the German population."

#### The Godesberg Conference

It is certain that Czechoslovakia would not have given in had she been sure of assistance in the event of war. Not only did France and England say they would not come to her aid, but Russia declared that she would go to the defense of the Czechs only in case the French did. Thus it was a choice of accepting or running the risk of fighting Germany alone. The former alternative was chosen.

For a few hours, Europe and the world breathed easier. Although people in every nation deplored the fact that Czechoslovakia had been called upon to make such a gigantic sacrifice, they felt that by doing so she had saved the cause of peace. All that was left was to put the final stamp of approval on the agreement and to transfer the Sudeten Germans to the Reich. This was regarded as the principal function of the second conference between Hitler and Chamberlain, to be held at Godesberg, on the Rhine.

Mr. Chamberlain went to Germany as scheduled and had his conference with the German chancellor. After the first

meeting, it was apparent that all was not going smoothly. Something had happened. All day long the world kept its eyes grimly focused on the German resort town, as Mr. Chamberlain remained in his hotel awaiting Hitler's reply to a letter he had written in the morning. For a while it looked as if the armies would start marching that very day, because the negotiations had broken down. Then, late at night Mr. Chamberlain returned for his final conference with Hitler. But it was by no means certain that the day had been saved. All that was known was that there remained a slight ray of hope that peace would be preserved.

Prior to the Godesberg conference, several things had happened in various sections of Europe to intensify the crisis. In the first place, there was an upsurging of opposition in Czechoslovakia to the capitulation to Germany. Demonstrations against the government swept the country until finally the cabinet resigned, and a new one of national concentration or coalition formed in its place. The new premier was a popular military figure, a general in the World War, and chief of the general army staff.

#### Czechoslovakia Acts

The new Czech government acted swiftly to meet the crisis. It attempted to restore order throughout the nation, especially in the border areas where fighting between Czechs and Sudeten Germans was threatening to provide the "incident" which would set off the fatal spark. At the very time that Hitler and Chamberlain were in conference at Godesberg, President Benes of Czechoslovakia ordered general mobilization for his country, bringing the total armed forces of the nation up to the two-million mark.

Meanwhile, the crisis was temporarily intensified by the fear that Poland and Hungary, two of Czechoslovakia's neigh-

bors with minorities residing within the Czech borders, would demand a further dismemberment of the country. The fear grew that once the process of partition was begun, it would not stop very far short of complete annihilation of the Czech republic. Whether Hitler and Chamberlain discussed this question at their last conference is not known; at any rate, restoration of Hungarian and Polish minorities was not included in Hitler's "final" demands.

Even before the British prime minister made his second trip to Germany, strong opposition to further concessions to Germany was developing in both England and France. In England, it was given voice by such prominent public figures as Anthony Eden, former foreign secretary, and Winston Churchill, a leading member of the Conservative party. Among the masses there were organized demonstrations against the Chamberlain policy, and the feeling spread that not another inch should be yielded in meeting Hitler's demands.

A similar development took place in France. The immediate reaction was one of relief that war had been averted but at the same time a feeling of deep humiliation that Germany had emerged triumphant from the negotiations with Mr. Chamberlain. Several members of the cabinet threatened to resign, and it was only with great difficulty that a serious political crisis was avoided as a result of the issue. While trying to stave off disaster, the country was placed on a war footing in case the crisis should break. Partial mobilization of the army, navy, and air corps was ordered and precautionary measures against air-raid and other attacks were put into operation throughout the country.

It was in this tense atmosphere that the Godesberg conference took place. That sharp disagreement existed between the two men was apparent from the beginning of the meeting. On the one hand, Chamberlain went to Germany with the determination to yield nothing further than had been agreed to the week before. He was supported in this stand by the stiffened attitude of the French government, the determination of the Czechs resolutely to defend themselves rather than to see their country carved up beyond the original agreement, and the tide of popular feeling in England. Hitler, on the other hand, had increased his demands, and the fatal hour seemed to have struck.

#### The "Final Proposals"

Before Mr. Chamberlain left Germany, Hitler handed him a memorandum which contained the "final proposals" for a settlement of the Czech issue. This memorandum took the form of an ultimatum, which Chamberlain agreed to deliver to

the Czech government. Hitler gave the Czechs until October 1 to comply with his demands, or face the possibility of war. He attached a map showing the regions which were to be annexed to Germany. All Czech officials, police, armed forces, and customs officers must be evacuated from the area by the date fixed. In other regions, where the population is mixed, Hitler demanded a plebiscite to determine the fate of the people. The area to be transferred to Germany is larger than that contemplated in the original agreement.

#### Hitler Adamant

Throughout the negotiations, Mr. Chamberlain had tried to get Hitler to agree formally to guarantee the new boundaries of Czechoslovakia; a point which Hitler did not accept in the memorandum, although a few days later, in his radio address, he declared that he had assured the British prime minister that Germany had no further territorial aspirations in Europe.

Hitler's "final proposals" were acceptable to neither the Czechs nor the British and French. The Czech government rejected the terms of the ultimatum, after it had been handed to them without com-



HITLER'S "FINAL DEMANDS"

The dark-shaded areas of Czechoslovakia are to be handed over immediately. Plebiscites are to be held in the light-shaded regions to determine the will of the people.

ment by the British. Further consultations were held between the heads of the British and French governments in a desperate attempt to find a new formula to settle the issue before the fateful day. The entire picture had been changed within a week by the definite commitment of France to go to the aid of Czechoslovakia in case of an attack by Germany, which would compel Russia to take similar action under her treaty obligations, and the strong likelihood that Great Britain would follow suit. This was a complete reversal of the position these powers had taken following the Berchtesgaden conference.

Contrary to expectations, Hitler's speech of September 26 did not greatly clarify or alter the situation. As we go to press, it is too early to gauge the full import and effect of the address. There were certain indications that the door had not been fully closed to further negotiation for a peaceful settlement. Der Fuehrer reiterated the demands made in the memorandum, emphasizing strongly that he would not yield and that his demands must be met by the specified date. He adopted an extremely belligerent tone, as had been

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HITLER'S MOUNTAIN LODGE AT BERCHTESGADEN

It was here that the German Fuehrer received Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain for the first of their historic talks.

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# AROUND THE WORLD



RUMANIA IS THE KEY STATE OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

PUBLISHERS PHOTO SERVICE

**Europe:** Many Americans would be surprised to learn how little news of the United States is carried in European papers—even in the great British dailies. Last week however, in the midst of the storm of European affairs, something happened on this side of the Atlantic that was accorded ample space in the European press. It was not the hurricane. That did not interest Europe in the least. It was the editorial comment in American newspapers on the capitulation of France and England to Hitler's demands on Czechoslovakia. While the American press was divided as to the wisdom of the action, it was unanimous in rejecting any proposals for American participation in such a muddle of what it called broken promises and betrayals. Factions in England opposing Chamberlain featured the American editorials prominently in their papers, much to the discomfiture of the government. The conservative press in Britain did not hide its bitterness at the American attitude. The *London Times* in particular launched a lengthy and angry editorial against American comments, and specifically against an editorial in the *New York Times* which had dealt sharply with Mr. Chamberlain's treatment of the Czechs. This battle between the two greatest newspapers in the English-speaking world was reflected in lesser degree in less important papers in both England and the United States.

In other parts of Europe, reactions to the American storm of indignation were varied. In Prague Americans enjoyed popularity at a time when it was almost as much as any other foreigner's life was worth to venture out on the street. The French press was cautious, even a bit shame-faced, for American opinion is recognized in France as of the utmost importance to the allies. The Soviet press printed American comment to back up its own reaction to what it called the "great betrayal" of Czechoslovakia. In Italy and Germany the controlled press had no kind words for Americans or what they thought, but that was nothing very new.

**Czechoslovakia:** Despairing Czech crowds demonstrating sullen anger at what they considered the betrayal by France and England, gathered in front of the presidential palace in Prague last week, grew suddenly wild with enthusiasm as a figure appeared in a balcony above them, and then suddenly quiet as he began to speak. The figure was that of a massive man, surmounted by a head like a bald dome, and with a patch over one eye,—quite terrifying from a distance, but mild enough at close range. He moved slowly and deliberately, his voice was deep and his manner quiet. When he finished, the crowds dispersed in silence, seemingly satisfied and reassured.

The man they had listened to was General Jan Syrový, commander-in-chief of all

the Czech armies. Born 50 years ago in Trebitsch, Moravia, when it was under Austrian rule, he went to Russia as a young man and fought against Austria in the Russian army during the World War. He lost his eye while leading Czech volunteers in the great Russian offensive of 1915. After the Communist revolution in Russia, he and his troops revolted against the Reds, but, outnumbered and cut off, they were defeated and forced to fight a long and bitter rear guard action all the way across Siberia to China in an obscure but utterly savage campaign that ended in a great victory for the Red Army of the Soviets, later to become Syrový's allies.

General Syrový's masterly handling of his troops during the terrible retreat won him great renown and respect. When brought back to Czechoslovakia in American ships, he was granted a commanding position in the new Czech army, and organized it so thoroughly, and equipped it so well that today, although small, it ranks among the best in Europe. If worse comes to worst, the defense of the Czech people is his responsibility. When appointed premier, the public acclaim that followed gave ample demonstration of the faith of the Czech people in their stolid military leader.

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**Peru:** The Andes Mountains, second only to the Himalayas in height, have so effectively barred communication between Brazil and Peru that those two South American republics might almost as well have been on different continents. For 400 years—ever since the Spanish conquistadores first looked up at those forbidding peaks—it has been a national dream in Peru to force a roadway across those mountains to the headwaters of the Amazon, thus cutting a commercial artery across South America at its widest and wildest part.

Although such a roadway has long been called an impossible venture, it is now being completed. It runs from Lima up over the Andes at La Viuda Pass, 16,000 feet high (nearly 2,000 feet higher than the highest peak in the United States), and then ricochets in a dizzy course down the eastern slopes and cuts through the dense jungles to Pucallpa, on the Ucayali River, where trucks can transfer freight to river boats for transshipment 3,000 miles down the Amazon to the eastern ports.

This trans-Andean highway is only one of many ambitious road-building projects now under construction in western South America. Colombia, Venezuela, and Chile, as well as Peru, have expended large sums to construct networks of modern highways along the Pacific coast—networks which, it is hoped, will ultimately be joined to link not only all South American republics, but both continents as well.

\* \* \*

**Rumania:** While the fate of Czechoslovakia hangs in balance, the 20,000,000 Rumanians to the southeast are rapidly awakening to the realization that they may very well be next on Adolf Hitler's agenda of scores yet to be settled. Rumania is the key state in southeastern Europe. It is larger than Czechoslovakia and larger, in fact, than any other Balkan states, having an area nearly as large as that of all the British Isles.

There are a number of reasons why the Rumanians are uneasy. First of all, they have a German minority of 800,000 which Hitler wants back. Some overzealous young men in the German foreign office were indiscreet enough to say so recently when it appeared that Czechoslovakia would crumble without resistance. Then there are Rumania's great petroleum resources,

by far the richest in Europe, and her 15 efficient refineries, all controlled by foreigners, but none by Germans. Also attractive is the nicety with which Rumania would fit into the German scheme of economy. Although it contains great mineral wealth (and in particular, valuable mineral ores such as manganese and ferro alloys), it is primarily an agricultural country, an importer of manufactured goods and an exporter of foodstuffs. Rumania also grows some of Europe's finest grain crops, its black soil is among the best in Europe. In the hinterland—in the mountains of Transylvania, that is—there stand thousands of square miles of excellent forests.

Rumania's misfortune is that although possessed of these valuables, she has never become a prosperous state, nor a strong one. Most industry is dominated by foreign interests. The peasants, constituting 80 per cent of the population, have been kept at a low level, both of living and of culture. The government has undergone many changes, has never attained a high degree of efficiency, and has accomplished little constructive work. So much time and energy have been wasted in court intrigue—in disputes over the personal relationships



**CZECH STRONG MAN**  
General Jan Syrový, who has become head of the cabinet.

of King Carol, that more important factors have been ignored or badly handled. Faced by the danger from Germany, beyond Czechoslovakia in the northwest, Rumania is now coming to life and preparing to defend her interests. But it is doubtful that she will be able to display as much strength and fortitude as the smaller Czech state for many years to come.

\* \* \*

**Spain:** Rumors from the Spanish front that efforts are being made to bring about a truce have become so persistent in recent months that it is hard to ignore them any longer. They suggest that all Spain is tired of the war. The country has been racked and tortured by the war's brutality for so long that all over the Iberian peninsula there is a common yearning among the people to crawl out of the ruins and try to reconstruct another and better Spain from the ruins the war has left.

These rumors began in earnest when Spanish loyalist premier Juan Negrín visited Zurich, Switzerland, a few months ago, and the newspapers were quick to note that his visit coincided with that of the austere, reactionary Duke of Alba, Franco's representative in London. It was assumed that the two men were discussing a possible truce, over the heads of Mussolini and Hitler. There have since been persistent suggestions that Franco may soon resign to give way to a more moderate man who might reach a settlement with the loyalists.



VIEW OF THE CATHEDRAL FROM AN ARCADE IN CUZCO, PERU

COURTESY GRACE LINE





DESTRUCTION WROUGHT BY THE HURRICANE ALONG THE PROVIDENCE WATERFRONT AS SEEN FROM THE AIR

## Eyes on Europe

National affairs have been almost completely pushed off the front pages and out of radio news broadcasts the last few days, as the whole world has watched the turn of events in Europe. Realizing the tremendous effect which war in Europe would certainly have on them, Americans have followed each day's happenings with intense interest. The sentiment in this country, as measured by newspaper editorials, columnists' writings, and commentators' remarks, is overwhelmingly on the side of Czechoslovakia in its present struggle to prevent dismemberment at the hands of Germany. News reels showing President Benes or Czech troops are usually greeted with applause by theater audiences, while Chancellor Hitler draws only boos and hisses.

A wave of disapproval swept the country when England and France advised Czechoslovakia to turn over to Germany those regions which were inhabited largely by Germans, and indicated that they would not back up Czechoslovakia in case of war. Most people seemed to think that the two great powers had let the Czechs down, that they had allowed Hitler to bluff them. It was realized, of course, that England and France had the most humane reasons for wishing to go to almost any lengths to avoid war. But most observers here seemed to believe that no essential problem would be settled by allowing Hitler to have his way in Czechoslovakia, that the inevitable conflict would merely be postponed. Later, when the two democracies took a more determined stand against Germany's demands, and showed willingness to stand behind Czechoslovakia, they were generally applauded.

But underlying all discussion of the European situation, there seems to be a strong and universal agreement that the United States must stay out of war at all costs; the policy of "isolation" has gained ground rapidly. How long that attitude could prevail if war breaks out, if Czechoslovakia is invaded, if French and British cities are bombed, if it appears that Hitler may succeed in defeating the democracies, no one can say.

## A. F. of L. Meets

Today the American Federation of Labor, one of the two great labor organizations in the United States, meets in Houston, Texas, for its annual convention. The meeting, which will probably last well into next week, is the fifty-eighth convention held by the A. F. of L.

Until a few years ago, the A. F. of L. was the spokesman of organized labor in the United States. There were only a few unions which did not belong to it. For the most part, however, the Federation represented skilled workers, workers with trades. The unions belonging to the A. F. of L. were trade or craft unions. The carpenters belonged to one union, the painters to another, the bricklayers to another, and so on. Within the A. F. of L. were a few big unions which took in workers of different crafts together with the unskilled. The United Mine Workers, for example, was composed of all the men who worked in the mines, whatever the nature of their jobs might be. An organization of this kind is an *industrial* rather than a *craft* union. But this form

of organization was the exception rather than the rule in the A. F. of L.

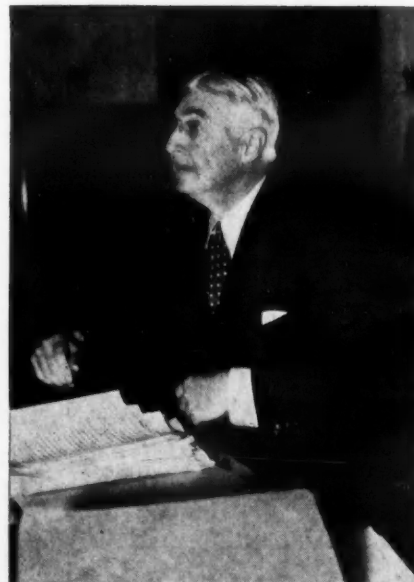
Certain A. F. of L. leaders, notably John L. Lewis, waged a long battle to organize more of the unions along *industrial* lines, taking in the unskilled. It was argued that the labor movement would be stronger, and the unskilled masses would be better represented, if all the workers in each industry were organized into one big union. The majority of A. F. of L. leaders, however, opposed this movement. They felt that if the skilled and unskilled workers in an industry were organized into a single union, it would place the skilled men at a disadvantage, since in many industries there are not nearly so many of them as there are of the untrained.

After months of bitter controversy, John L. Lewis and his supporters broke away from the A. F. of L. and formed the Committee for Industrial Organization. Since then the Federation and the CIO have engaged in sharp rivalry to obtain new members and to form agreements with employers. At the present time, they both have about the same membership, from three and a half to four million apiece.

The conflict between these two organizations will be an important topic of discussion at the A. F. of L. convention. The government's labor policy will also receive much attention. William Green, president of the Federation, has frequently accused the National Labor Relations Board, the government agency which deals with certain types of labor disputes, of siding with the CIO. Other questions affecting workers will be discussed at the Houston meetings.

## A Hurricane Strikes

Every fall windstorms sweep up from the West Indies toward North America. If they touch at all, it is usually along the southern tip; most of them blow themselves out on the empty North Atlantic. But recently a



BERNARD M. BARUCH  
Who is mentioned as possible head of another War Industries Board. He performed the same function during the World War.

# The Week in the

## What the American People Are

hurricane turned inward, sweeping across the New England states. It left death and destruction in its path through Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Vermont, and New Hampshire. More than 500 persons were killed and half a billion dollars' worth of damage was done by the wind, the tidal wave which it brought, the floods and the fires which followed.

Government agencies and private organizations were kept busy for days, clearing away the wreckage and caring for the 12,000 families left homeless. Thousands of CCC boys and WPA workers were put to work a few hours after the storm struck; the Red Cross, the Coast Guard, the National Guards, the army and the navy, state troopers—all had their hands full. But already the long, slow process of rebuilding has begun. The government, through the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Works Administration, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has offered to make loans to help repair the damage.

## New Deal Wins

President Roosevelt finally won a decisive victory in his campaign to defeat anti-New Dealers in the Democratic primaries. John J. O'Connor, since 1923 a member of Congress from the sixteenth district of New York, was defeated in the Democratic primary by James H. Fay. Mr. Fay had the endorsement of the President, and he was also the candidate of the strong American Labor party in New York.

However, a unique situation was created when Mr. O'Connor was nominated by Republicans of the sixteenth district as their candidate for the seat in the House of Representatives. Thus in the fall elections he will be standing for election as a Republican to an office which he has filled for 14 years as a Democrat.

## "Barney" Baruch

During the World War, Bernard M. Baruch served as the head of the War Industries Board, which had almost complete control over the manufacturing industries of the United States. So successfully did he handle the difficult task that he has been decorated by the United States, France, Italy, and Belgium for his work. Now that the threat of war is once more hanging over the country, Mr. Baruch has been mentioned as the likely chairman of a similar board if it is deemed necessary.

"Barney" Baruch is admirably suited for such a position. He is thoroughly acquainted with the resources and industries of America, and, in fact, made a fortune before he was 30 years old by applying his knowledge of industry to his business dealings.

As an unofficial adviser to President Roosevelt, Mr. Baruch has had an important but unobtrusive part in shaping the course of the New Deal. But President Roosevelt is not the first chief executive to depend on his advice. Mr. Baruch has been an influence in politics and government for the last 20 years, although he has stayed "behind the scenes." His World War activity was practically his only excursion into public life.

## Relief Rolls Mount

When the last Congress appropriated \$1,425,000,000 for the Works Progress Administration, it was estimated that the money would last until March 1. But now it seems certain that the WPA funds will give out by the first of February, and that the Congress which meets in January will have to turn its attention immediately to providing more money for sheltering, feeding, and clothing the millions of unemployed and their families.

At present there are 3,102,000 men and women dependent on the WPA; with their families, they represent more than 10 million persons—the largest number to depend on the WPA since it was established. There are

twice as many on relief now as there were at this time last year. In spite of the fact that business has shown a slight but constant improvement since August, the relief rolls increase every week. And with winter coming on, bringing demands for warmer clothing, better homes, more medical service, and fuel, the WPA has little hope of lightening its burden.

Instead, it may have to carry more of the load than it has been doing. The WPA gives relief to "employables," to men and women



TELEVISION GROWING  
Experiments with television broadcasts are being made on a large scale being sent over the

who can work. The millions of "unemployables" are left largely to local governments and private charities for help. And indications are that the cities and states will be able to do very little this winter. Last year serious situations developed in several large industrial cities, such as Cleveland, Cincinnati, Detroit, Akron, Chicago, and Pittsburgh, when the demands of relief became more than the cities thought they could bear. The same trouble has developed already this fall; several cities are cutting down their relief activities to a bare minimum. How long they can continue offering any aid is problematical. Many mayors and city councils are looking to Washington for help.

## Batter Up!

When the umpire calls "Play ball!" for the first World's Series game October 5, the thirty-fifth contest between champions of the two



MONUMENT TO SOMETHING OR OTHER  
FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

major leagues will be under way. The World's Series was started back in 1903. The National League had been organized since 1876; for many years it was the only "big league" in the country. But in 1899 several clubs were dropped because they were not making money. "Ban" Johnson used those clubs as a nucleus around which he formed the American League.

The older league had little respect for the newly formed American loop, regarding it as just another minor league. In 1903, however, a postseason series was arranged between the two champions, and the Boston Americans astonished everyone by whipping



# The United States

## Are Doing, Saying, and Thinking

the Pittsburgh Nationals five games to three. The following year, New York, representing the National League, refused to play the Boston team, which won the American title again, but in 1905 the World's Series was resumed and has been held regularly since. It has come to be the biggest show in baseball—the climax to each season of the national game.

The American League has been more successful in World's Series competition than the National, having won 21 titles to its rival's

which is a five-minute walk from the justices' headquarters. They will hand down a decision which may affect the entire constitutionality of the Tennessee Valley Authority act. A number of cases disputing the actions of the National Labor Relations Board are listed on their program. And before they adjourn in June, it is possible that they may decide the constitutionality of the law regulating wages and hours, the new farm bill, and the sit-down strike. Altogether about 400 cases have accumulated for them to pass judgment on. Their decisions will have as great an influence on the future of our country as have the actions taken by Congress and the chief executive.

### To Feed the Hungry

American flour, the gift of the Red Cross and the United States government, will help feed the destitute people in the war-torn regions of Spain and China this winter. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, which buys up surplus stocks of agricultural products in an effort to bolster their price, has donated 250,000 bushels of wheat to the Red Cross, which is having it ground into flour and hauled to ports. It will be transported to Spain and China on government ships.

This is the first time since the World War that the United States has shipped food to the suffering people of foreign countries. There is a great need for it at present. The long years of war have left a million families in Spain homeless and with no means of support, it is said, while the Chinese claim that 30 million of their people are in need of assistance.

Although a quarter of a million bushels of wheat will feed many families, the donation will hardly make a dent in the huge wheat surplus which the United States has on its hands. The Department of Agriculture estimates that there will be about 265 million bushels of wheat left when harvest begins next summer. This tremendous surplus presents one of the gravest problems facing the farmers and the government agencies attempting to help them.

### Tax Fight

Offices and corridors at the Capitol are fairly quiet these days. Most of the senators and representatives are back home, making speeches and shaking hands. While they have been gone, a small committee of men has been meeting regularly in the Treasury Department. This group was concentrating on a maze of figures that showed who owns government bonds, and how much interest must be paid out each year on these securities. Recently, they issued a 113-page report that is crammed full of such figures. But, dry as it looks, that report is setting off a long fuse that may explode a bombshell of controversy when Congress comes back to work next January.

Congress will find in the report the groundwork for revising some of the income tax laws which have been in effect for years. It has always been ruled that the owners of federal government bonds should not have to pay taxes to state governments on the interest of those bonds. And, on the other hand, the federal government cannot demand taxes on the interest of bonds issued by state and city governments. Last April President Roosevelt recommended that these rules should be changed, so that the interest on bonds could be taxed by both federal and state governments.

When Congress begins to debate this question, many arguments will arise on both sides; a bitter controversy is expected. For there is over \$65,000,000,000 worth of such securities. And many individuals, banks, insurance companies, and other businesses will fight against having to pay a tax on the interest which they collect from this source. But they will be strongly opposed by those who feel that it is not fair to exempt such income from taxation, that the government should be allowed to get the revenue.



ONCE MORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES COMES INTO SESSION

## New Books

SOME years ago a scientist laid down his test tubes, put a cover over his microscope, turned out his Bunsen burner, and began to write a book for the man on the street, the layman who would be bored by a difficult treatise, but who was eager to read a popular account of what goes on in the laboratory. It would be impossible to name the first scientist who took off time enough to weed out Latin terms and six-syllable words from his writings so that they would be understandable to the rest of us. But whoever he was, he led a long procession of his fellow specialists in writing popularized stories of their work.

Perhaps one of the most famous of these men is William Beebe. He holds the post of director of the Department of Tropical Research in the New York Zoological Society. In this work he has conducted 26 major expeditions. And in between times, he has written 19 books that are not only entertaining and informing; they are distinguished by some of the most noteworthy descriptions of nature which any man has jotted down. Beebe's latest story is "Zaca Venture" (New York: Harcourt, Brace, \$3). This is the account of what happened on a two-month cruise in the Gulf of California, where Beebe and his helpers were hunting the whale shark, and observing the differences between fish of the Pacific and those which swim along the Atlantic coast. The book takes its readers into a region about which most of us know very little, and it gives us a graphic and entertaining description of what a trained observer saw.

Their adventures happened on the *Zaca*, a two-masted schooner powered by Diesel engines. This 118-foot boat carried them through waters that held a number of marvels which Beebe describes with the scientist's accuracy and the artist's eye for beauty. It is indeed



CACTUS (From an illustration in "Zaca Venture," by William Beebe.)

a good recommendation in itself for going to the library and looking up the rest of Beebe's 19 books.

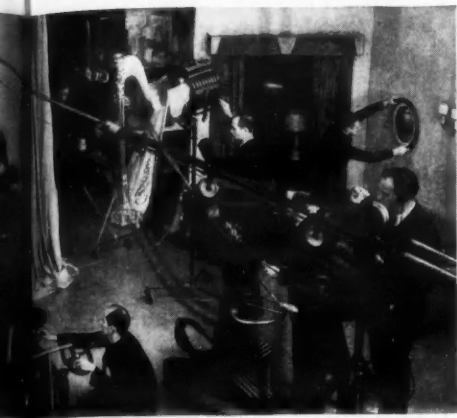
SHOLEM ASCH'S finest work as a novelist comes when he describes the life of Jewish immigrants in Brooklyn. For that reason, the best of his "Three Novels" (New York: Putnam, \$3) are the first two, "Uncle Moses" and "Chaim Lederer's Return." The third novel in the collection, "Judge Not—," is, however, a well-written story of a man's thoughts and actions as he goes through the mills of courtroom procedure, and finally pays society for a crime which he committed. It is not sordid; although the victim has made a gross mistake, his career is handled by Mr. Asch in an artistic manner.

But the greatest interest surrounds the other stories. In "Uncle Moses," one finds the scenes of a New York tailoring shop to be the world which now claims a large number of Polish immigrants from the little village of Kusmin. Uncle Moses dictates their economic status, and in many ways influences most of their decisions. He was only an errand boy in the old country, but in America he bosses men who formerly were the local aristocrats of his boyhood home town. How they react to their new status, what America means to them, and how they cling to some of their customs while gradually discarding others—these are threads which run through the story, and mark it as an accurate picture.

Some of these same themes appear in "Chaim Lederer's Return." Again there is a tailoring shop in which most of the employees are immigrants. But the interest centers chiefly around the life of Chaim Lederer, who has retired as head of the factory. He worked up to that position after many years of drudgery, but humanly enough he longs for the days when life was more difficult, and when his family was not yet affected by their riches. Some of Sholem Asch's best writing is his handling of this old man's actions and thoughts.

JAMES T. FARRELL is another novelist who has lived among the people who dominate his stories. Though he writes in an entirely different manner than Asch, he enjoys a similar success in making his characters live for the reader. In "No Star Is Lost" (New York: Vanguard, \$3), Mr. Farrell records much of the daily life of some Chicago Irish families. In this chronicle, he is at his best when describing their quarrels and outbursts, their strict religious observances, and their daily experiences. Danny O'Neill is the central character; his relatives and a few neighbors and school friends complete the picture. The best that can be said of the story is that it is a log of existence during several years of Danny's schoolboy days. Several of the characters are rather despicable. For the rest, the reader has a friendly feeling of acquaintance.

But one should not expect to find in "No Star Is Lost" any conventional novel with a definite plot, or a suspense leading to some climax of action. It holds one just as a diary, done by an observant friend, would entertain a person who has been absent from the neighborhood for several years.—J. H. A.



NBC PHOTO

GROWING UP on a larger scale in New York City. Scenes similar to this one are not new to the air frequently.

13. This year the New York Yankees will be bidding for their third straight world's championship. The Yankees trampled their opposition in the American League, clinching the title weeks before the season was over. As this is written, however, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Cincinnati are battling through the last few games for the National championship and the right to meet the Yankees in the Series.

### Supreme Court

Eight men drove up to the Supreme Court building this morning. Each of them entered through the private door for justices, and went to his office, where he donned a somber black robe, and waited for 12 o'clock, the time for the justices to go to their magnificent chamber and begin a new term of court. The ninth chair in the row which they filed into at the front of the court was vacant;



YOU LIKED HIM SO MUCH (ELDERMAN IN WASHINGTON POST)

President Roosevelt has not yet named the successor of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo, who died last July. Since the President is not expected to fill this position until Congress returns to the Capitol in January, the work of the Court will be divided among Charles Evans Hughes, Louis D. Brandeis, Pierce Butler, James C. McReynolds, Harlan F. Stone, Owen J. Roberts, Hugo L. Black, and Stanley Reed.

Many important cases will come before these men during the next six months. Their glittering white building will at times be the center of as much attention as the Capitol,



## Historical Backgrounds

By David S. Muzzey and Paul D. Miller

### The Bases of British Foreign Policy

THE recent activities of the British government in the field of foreign affairs—while somewhat confusing—might better be understood if examined in the light of British policy towards the continent of Europe during the last century. This policy has been somewhat as follows: Great Britain is not regarded as a strictly continental power by her government. The British



Isles, however, are so close to the continent that Great Britain cannot help being involved in the larger conflicts. As a result, British policy has been that of maintaining a balance between "splendid isolation" on the one hand, while seeking to hold an even balance of continental powers on the other.

"Splendid isolation" was made possible almost solely by the English Channel, that convenient stretch of water that is wide enough to protect Britain from foreign invasion and yet narrow enough to permit the British to speak with a strong and at times dominant voice in the European concert. Isolation enabled the British to conserve their resources and keep out of European troubles when desirable, and to build and maintain the world's greatest navy, which in its turn conquered and has maintained the world's greatest empire.

#### The Balance of Power

That same isolation, with its added weight of the navy and the resources of a great empire, has permitted the British to adopt a delicate and difficult policy on the continent. They have been content to keep their hands off continental Europe as long as their colonial interests were not menaced by a European state, and as long as there seemed to be an even balance of power; that is, as long as no one country seemed to be dominant, and as long as no group of powers held supremacy over the next group. As long as this balance was maintained, Britain held a commanding position, for by throwing her weight on one side or the other she could generally decide the issue.

When Napoleon Bonaparte launched his first campaigns, the British showed little concern, for in fact they were reaping profits by selling munitions and foodstuffs to his enemies. It was only when it began to look as though he would conquer all Europe that the British intervened and,



EUROPEAN COMMENTS ON RECENT BRITISH POLICY

after a hard struggle, managed to stop him. They feared a powerful France, but they also feared the power of a victorious Austria and Russia, with the result that the British delegation at the Congress of Vienna blocked all efforts to crush France and to divide her up among the victors.

The growing power of the new German state did not disturb the British until the closing years of the nineteenth century. When Bismarck invaded Austria in 1866, and crushed France in 1871, they made no effort to intervene. In fact, as late as 1892, Britain was collaborating with the Triple Alliance (Austria, Germany, and Italy) in the Mediterranean.

#### Period of Uncertainty

The first 14 years of the twentieth century saw a balance of power in Europe, but a precarious one. France and Russia stood against Italy, Austria, and the ever-growing might of imperial Germany. The British were worried over German ambitions, particularly over the rapidly growing German navy, but temporized much as in the present crisis, holding many conferences with Germany and her allies, and holding off France with vague commitments, and veiled promises that if Germany attacked the French Britain "might" become involved. The British course was logical in this sense—England had acquired her empire, and asked only to be allowed to keep it. Thus it was to her interest to prevent a European war, and not to threaten the Germans too much, nor encourage the French too much. Right down until the eve of the World War, the British remained vague as to their intentions.

At the close of the World War, Britain began looking once again to the balance



of power, and at the Versailles peace conference she exerted great efforts to restrain the vindictive Clemenceau from dictating terms that would crush Germany forever. In fact, one of the greatest fears of the British in the early 1920's was that of the new power of victorious France. When French armies occupied the Ruhr district, Anglo-French relations were strained nearly to the breaking point. There was then no power in Europe to match France or to restrain her.

Thus it was that the growing strength of Fascist Italy, and much later of Hitler's Germany were both warmly welcomed by the British conservatives. There was once again, after a fashion, a balance of power, and once again France had her worries and had to listen to the decisive voice of the British Foreign Office. But today, the balance is swinging a little too far in favor of Germany and Italy to suit British security. Speedy modern bombers take only a few minutes to cross the channel and unload their deadly cargoes. The British government, long inclined to temporize, is now becoming thoroughly alarmed at the great strength of Germany, and is recalling the often made assertion that British frontiers are "on the Rhine." Apparently believing that the balance of power is turning against them, British statesmen are now preparing to act. What this may ultimately mean, no man can say today.



HOW MUCH DO NEWSPAPERS CONTRIBUTE TO YOUR EDUCATION?

## Something to Think About

### Test on Newspaper Reading

The newspapers play such an important part in our national life that one should occasionally stop and take account of the use to which he puts them. American newspapers have the reputation of being among the best in the world, if not the very best. Yet within the last few years they have been subjected to a considerable amount of criticism. It has been charged, for example, that a good many of them are guilty of "coloring" the news in such a way as to promote the interests of the owners. They have been accused of disseminating propaganda in order to influence public opinion. We are listing below a number of questions dealing with newspapers and the use to which they are put.

1. Do the newspapers in your community give a fair account of developments involving controversial issues, such as labor disputes?
2. Which, in your opinion, are the most accurate and dependable newspapers in the United States?
3. Have you seen any indication, in the newspapers you read, of attempts to influence public opinion by means of misleading headlines? editorializing in the news columns? selection of facts so as to give only those which are favorable to one point of view?
4. What should be the function of the editorial page of the newspaper?
5. What advantage do you see in reading the editorial pages of newspapers of extremely opposite economic and political viewpoints?
6. Which features of the daily newspaper do you read with the greatest regularity?
7. To what extent, if any, is the editorial policy of newspapers governed by the views of advertisers?
8. How might readers contribute to raising the standards of American newspapers in general?

### Are You Sure of Your Facts?

1. True or False: One of the principal objectives of democratic government is the improvement of the lot of the individual.
2. How does the basic philosophy of democracy differ from that of fascism?
3. What are the principal dangers to democracy in the United States?
4. Why did Britain and France stiffen their position toward Hitler following the Berchtesgaden meeting?
5. What were the principal demands contained in the Hitler memorandum given to Prime Minister Chamberlain at Godesberg?
6. Why is Rumania regarded as extremely important to Germany from the economic standpoint?
7. What is the principal difference between a craft union and an industrial union?

8. What has been the principal feature of British foreign policy during the last century?

9. What important New Deal measures are likely to be passed upon by the present session of the United States Supreme Court?

10. How many people are on the WPA relief rolls at the present time?

11. Who is Bernard M. Baruch?

12. Is there any reason to believe that the Spanish civil war may be drawing to a close?

### Can You Defend Your Opinions?

1. What are the greatest elements of democracy in the United States and what action might be taken to eliminate them?
2. What attitude do you think should be taken toward minorities in a democratic system of government?
3. What position do you think the United States government should take with respect to the European crisis?
4. Do you think that American public opinion, as expressed in the newspaper, has had any effect upon the course of events in Europe?
5. In your opinion, has British foreign policy during the last century contributed to peace and stability in Europe?
6. What do you think should be the attitude of a democratic government with respect to such problems as unemployment and individual economic security?

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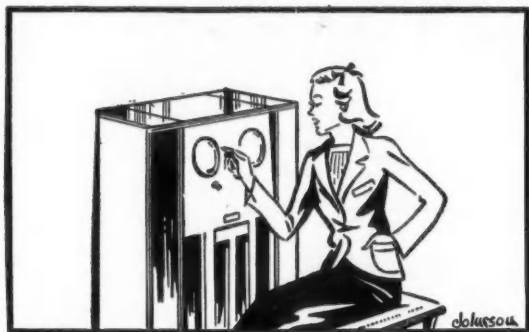
**PRONUNCIATIONS:** Godesberg (go'tes-bairg), Berchtesgaden (bairk'tes-gah-den), Bonnet (bo-nay'), Daladier (da-la-dyay'), Clemenceau (klem-on-soe'), Ruhr (roor'), Jan Syrový (yah'n' see-roe-vee), Trebitsch (tray-bich), Himalayas (hi-mah-la-yas), La Viuda (lah' vue'da), Pucalpa (poo-kal'pa), Ucayali (oo-kah-yah'lee).

# Personality Chart

## General Test to Determine the Various Elements of Character and Personality of Individual Students

The following list of questions is taken from a chapter in "The Promise of Tomorrow," by Walter E. Myer and Clay Coss, published by the Civic Education Service.

ONE who is seriously seeking to achieve personal happiness, good citizenship, and vocational success should be able to analyze himself and determine whether his characteristics and habits are such as



DO YOU LIKE MUSIC AND THE OTHER ARTS?

to take him in the direction he wants to go. He should make out a list of questions which will call attention to his specific habits and characteristics and should answer these questions, for his own benefit, honestly and candidly. Each reader may well devise questions for himself, but by way of suggestion we are submitting a list.

You may find it profitable to grade yourself on each of these questions. If you feel that you possess to a very complete degree a quality about which the question is asked, you may give yourself a grade of 10. If you feel that you do not possess it at all, give yourself a grade of zero. You may mark yourself all the way from zero to 10, depending upon the degree to which you possess the quality in question. For example, when you come to question No. 14, asking whether you have found a way to overcome or reduce worry, you should think carefully about your answer. If, as a matter of fact, you are able to throw off small troubles and irritations so that you are practically free from worry, you may mark yourself 10. If, on the other hand, you are beset every day by worries which you cannot throw off, you may mark yourself zero. If you are fairly successful in avoiding worry, you may mark yourself someplace between zero and 10 in con-

on the road to the possession of a sound education and you are acquiring qualities which will make for success.

It would be a mistake to become self-analytical to the point of being morbid. Do not look inward upon your mind, your character, or your habits too much or too frequently. Your attention should only occasionally be directed to yourself. Generally it should be turned toward the larger things outside. But a little time given now and then to a systematic appraisal of your habits and characteristics should prove helpful. It is by no means necessary that one be able to give himself a high mark in the case of every one of these questions. Probably no individual could do that. It is highly desirable, however, that one should make good marks on a large number of the points. And if one is to become really well educated and successful, he should be adding to the number of his good marks

week by week, month by month, and year by year.

1. Do you read a daily newspaper regularly?
2. Do you read one or more magazines?
3. Is your reading sufficiently varied so that you are familiar with different points of view?
4. Do you read at least one book on



DO YOU SPEND A GREAT DEAL OF TIME IN READING?

public problems during each year?

5. Do you spend some time each week in conversation devoted to political and economic matters?
6. Do you try conscientiously to understand the arguments of political parties other than the one to which you belong?
7. Do you spend on the average 10 hours a week in reading, thought, or discussion relating to public problems?

8. Do you feel a deep desire to contribute to good government and the improvement of social conditions?

9. Are you better informed on any one problem than is anyone else in your school or community?

10. Have you studied the rules of diet, so that you feel that you eat wisely?

11. Do you know a great deal about the common diseases, so that you may avoid them or detect them in their early stages?

12. Do you exercise freely and with enjoyment?

13. Do you avoid intoxicating liquor at all times?

14. Have you found a way to overcome or reduce worry?

15. Do you know how to escape boredom?

16. Are you self-critical without being morbid?

17. Can you size yourself up so as to



DO YOU FEEL A SENSE OF SYMPATHY FOR OTHER PEOPLE?

formity with the degree of success you have been able to achieve.

For best results it would be well to put the chart away after you have graded yourself and then take it out a few weeks later. Without looking at your first scores, you may then grade yourself again, and compare the results. See whether you are making improvement in any particular. If you are making improvement, you are



(From an illustration in "Your Children and Their Schools." Courtesy Los Angeles City High Schools.)

avoid an undue feeling of inferiority or superiority?

18. Do you dress neatly?

19. Do you have a pleasing voice?

20. Do you have a large enough vocabulary so that, without resort to slang, you find yourself able to express ideas and feelings with clearness, definiteness, and precision?

21. Do you enunciate clearly?

22. Are you always courteous and friendly?

23. Are you a good conversationalist, being able to listen as well as talk well?

24. Do you make friends easily and keep them?

25. Can you argue constructively, avoiding heat, irritation, and aggressiveness?

26. Can you be interesting in conversation without trying to be funny all the time?

27. Do you respect other people's time?

28. Are you well acquainted with the rules of social usage or of good form, and do you always abide by these rules?

29. Are you tactful?

30. Are you loyal to your friends?

31. Are you free from jealousy?

32. Do you frequently do reading which is hard enough to call forth your best intellectual powers?

33. Are you honest at all times, in that

you absolutely respect the property rights of others?

34. Do you always tell the truth? When you say that you will be at a certain place at a certain time, are you always there? Do you always do what you promise to do?

35. Do you contribute much to the pleasure, the satisfaction, the enjoyment of your relatives?

36. Do you spend a great deal of time in reading which you enjoy and which you find informative and inspirational?

37. Are you really courteous, friendly, and tolerant toward one of whose views you disapprove?

38. Do you like music or other arts?

39. Have you a hobby which is really interesting?

40. Do you budget your time so as to see to it that you do a fair day's work?

41. Are you giving thought to the choice of a vocation, and are you preparing yourself for efficiency in it?

42. Do you know enough about your needs and the quality of the things you buy so that you can say that you spend money wisely?

43. Are you critical of advertising? Do you have sales resistance?

44. If you drive a car, do you drive cautiously and safely?

45. Do you do more work than you are required to do on any one subject?

## Locate Yourself!

Types of Students and Analysis of Prospects

### Type 4

THIS student has a fair mind, but only fair. He is not brilliant, does not belong to what might be termed the intellectual class. He finds it hard to master his lessons. His mind is not quick and adaptable. He learns only through sustained effort. However, he engages in effort. He works hard, does the best he can, is thoroughly conscientious. He may not be conspicuous in outside activities, but because of hard work he makes fair grades in most subjects and poor only in those which are hardest for him, for which he is not naturally adapted.

This student need not despair of the future. As a matter of fact, he may be quite successful in the occupational life. When he gets a job, he will work hard at it, and most jobs do not require brilliance of mind. They require good judgment, conscientious work, honesty, dependability, and a determination to do that which is necessary for success.

The Type 4 student must be careful in the selection of a job. He must not undertake to do the thing which requires work for which he is not well fitted. There are also some things which he cannot do. He should not plan to be a professional man or an engineer, for example. But he may acquire skill and may succeed as a skilled workman along almost any line. He may become a competent salesman, for in the long run honesty, straightforwardness, and attention to details count for a

great deal in that work. He may be a shopkeeper, a merchant, a farmer. He becomes a stable citizen because he learns surely, even if slowly, by experience; develops common sense and, while not flashy, delivers the goods in most vocations. If his personality is good, if he is friendly and pleasing in appearance and manner, he is likely to go through life a respected workman, clerk, or businessman. He will not, however, show great originality in any of his work and cannot expect to achieve a high degree of leadership. He may, however, achieve a measure of success, which will result in happy and helpful living.





# Testing Time for American Democracy

(Concluded from page 1)

by all people, whether they approve of the laws or not. They may agitate for the repeal of any law which is on the statute books. But so long as it is there, they must obey. If there is not obedience to law, one of the first principles of democracy is violated. The majority, however, will be tolerant of all minorities and will allow them to go ahead expressing their views and will allow them to agitate for the repeal of laws which the minorities may not like. Anything which looks like the suppression of minorities by the majority violates the principles of democracy.

## Weakening Influences

Democracy, therefore, may be weakened in two ways. It is weakened whenever those who happen to be in power in any city or state or in the nation refuse to allow any citizen or group of citizens to hold public meetings or to say what they wish to say in newspapers or books. Suppressions of free speech and of free press occur sometimes in America. There is danger that in a period of war or of great excitement such suppressions may become more common. But if they become very common, they will constitute a great danger to democracy. The curbing of free speech in a time of danger and excitement might easily become so



STORM CLOUDS IN THE EAST  
SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH

general as really to overthrow democracy.

The other danger to democracy is that groups of people who are in a minority; that is, groups which cannot control elections, may refuse to obey the laws which have been passed by majorities. This sometimes happens in America, and if such a spirit of disrespect for law should become general, it would endanger our form of government.

Here is another thing to keep in mind with respect to democracy. Democracy is more than merely a form of government. There is purpose behind it. As Abraham Lincoln expressed it, a democratic government is "of the people, by the people, for the people." The idea of its being for the people is not to be ignored. The makers of our government believed that if they put the power of government into the hands of the people, the people would do more for themselves than kings or dictators would do for them. Democracy exists for the purpose of creating conditions under which the common man may be better off than he would be under any other form of government.

## Threat of Insecurity

Getting down to something very specific, we may say that democracy is in danger when millions of the people are insecure, when they have no jobs and cannot find means of making a living for themselves and their families. Since this is true, it becomes the duty of every patriotic American to work thoughtfully and determinedly at the job of finding some means whereby the millions of unemployed may be put to work. We do not want to use the methods which have been employed in Germany and in Russia, but we do want to stop the wastage

of human beings which occurs whenever a large proportion of the people of the nation are obliged to live in idleness and to depend upon others for support. Probably nothing else which Americans might undertake would so effectively serve the patriotic purpose of preserving American democracy in a period of world crisis as would the effort to solve the unemployment problem.

If America is to remain strong and if her form of government is to endure, it is also necessary that a stop be put to the wastage of natural resources which is going on in this country.

Soil, forests, and minerals are being destroyed at an alarming rate. A prominent authority, J. Russell Smith, professor of economic geography, Columbia University, has written a book called "Men and Resources," and as a title for the first chapter he asks the question, "Is the United States a permanent country?" This question he quickly answers. "If we continue to destroy, waste, burn, and throw away valuable things as we have for the last hundred years, the United States cannot be a permanent country." "Every year," he says, "the United States has less good land than the year before. Every year the United States has less of useful minerals and less wood than the year before."

## Obstacles to Overcome

If this sort of thing continues, the days of America as a great nation are numbered. We shall not achieve permanent greatness by going on as we have been going. We shall achieve it only if we are able to stop practices which have been prevalent in America and which are still continuing. We must save our forests and save our soil and our minerals. If we do that, we will, during the years to come, have the foundations upon which may be built security and prosperity. If we maintain these foundations we cannot be successfully attacked from the outside and American democracy will be in little danger from the competition of other forms of government.

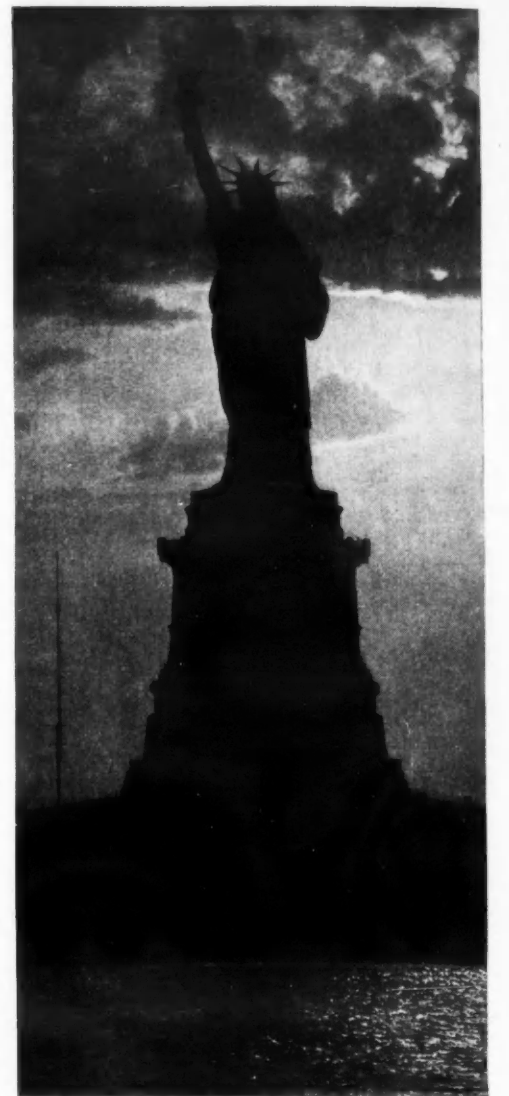
Another way we can make democracy secure is to make it efficient. The Germans think that a government by the people is never efficient. They think that if strong

and united action is taken by a nation, it must be ordered by a dictator, with the people blindly obeying. "We do not believe," says Adolf Hitler, "in ludicrous, talkative democracy. We are not a chicken farm where everybody runs helter-skelter and everybody cackles. We learn to obey one will, and act in unison in accordance to that will. Every German belongs not to himself but to the nation."

Democracy is built upon the idea that the voice of the people is more than a cackle. It is a mandate of human beings, bent upon their own welfare and the improvement of their conditions. It is built upon the notion that the people can make up their minds about matters of public policy and that the officers whom they select to carry out their decisions will act efficiently. We all know, however, that in actual practice this ideal of democracy is frequently not reached. We know that in many cities and counties government is in the hands of selfish politicians, that offices are handed out as party favors, that the patronage or spoils system ruins efficiency in many cities and states, and it interferes with the efficiency of the national government. In the past, we have been able to make progress in spite of this weakness in our government. It is doubtful whether we can continue to get along as well as we have, during the critical days which are to come, unless we, as a people, rise up in righteous indignation against the boss and spoils system of politics which stands today as one of the most dangerous foes of democracy.

## "For the People"

If we are to save democracy and keep it strong and hold it to its original purposes, we must remember that it is a government "for the people" and for all the people. We



LIBERTY IS A PRICELESS HERITAGE  
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must stand together, regardless of the nationality of our ancestors. We must stand together and work for common interests, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, Catholic or Protestant, white or colored. Realizing to what shameful lengths racial and nationalistic prejudices and persecutions have been carried in certain fascist nations, we must stand out against the slightest suggestion of race and nationalistic prejudice in America. For to discriminate against any group or section of the population is to deny one of the principal ideals of democracy.

If we can establish justice in America; if we can check crime; if we can see to it that all the people have a living; if we can maintain security and a fair degree of prosperity; if we can avoid hatreds among classes, such as capital and labor; if we can maintain efficient government, save our resources, and provide effectively for the common welfare of all, American democracy will become stronger as the years go by. If we can do all these things, the eyes of the world will turn hopefully to us and the tides will begin to run throughout the world in favor of the democratic form of government. Thus the American people are confronted with a challenge of the first magnitude.

## THE EUROPEAN CRISIS

(Concluded from page 2)

expected, but most observers were not completely without hope that a peaceful solution of the issue would yet be reached.

The fact that Hitler repeated several times in his speech that his "final proposal" demanded nothing more than Czechoslovakia had already agreed to concede, under the original Hitler-Chamberlain plan, was interpreted by many as an indication that negotiations would revert back to that proposal, which at one time was accepted by England and France, as well as by Czechoslovakia. It is impossible at this time to penetrate the cloud of mystery which surrounds the entire situation. There is so much behind-the-scenes maneuvering that a true appraisal cannot be made from the surface developments.

## Smiles

A war debtor speaks of paying us if we can lend her the money. She appreciates the milk of human kindness and would like five cents back on the bottle.

—San Francisco CHRONICLE

A young man who had got his degree had been looking around for a job.

Entering an office he asked to see the manager. While waiting he said to the office boy: "Do you suppose there is any opening here for a university graduate?"

"Well, there will be," was the reply. "If the boss doesn't raise my salary ten shillings a week by tomorrow!"

—Birmingham WEEKLY POST

Customer: "I've come back to buy that car you showed me yesterday."

Salesman: "That's fine, I thought you'd be back. Now tell me what was the dominant feature that made you decide to buy this car?"

Customer: "My wife, sir."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL



"THAT'S RIGHT, PAW—YOU KEEP HER OCCUPIED WHILE I MILK HER"  
KELLER IN AMERICAN MAGAZINE

Woman (learning to drive): "But I don't know what to do!"

Her husband: "Just imagine that I'm driving."

—WALL STREET JOURNAL

The diner gave his order to the waitress—and waited. At last, when his patience was almost exhausted, the waitress came with his dinner. He looked at her in amazement and asked: "Are you the one I gave my order to?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, well! Do you know, you don't look a day older!"

—SELECTED

The judge was trying to secure a jury. A man was being questioned as to his fitness for jury service.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" asked the judge.

"Yes," replied the man, "if it isn't too severe."

—LABOR

"There is nothing that irritates a father more than to find his small son mimicking his ways," says a writer. And it only makes matters worse to tell the little fellow to stop acting like a fool.

—HUMORIST

"Why do you wear a straw hat for bathing?" someone asked him.

"Well, I can't swim, and when I see my hat floating away I know I'm out of my depth."

—TID-BITS

A strike at an eastern tannery has finally been settled, and all the workers have gone back into hiding.

—Ponca City NEWS

A local druggist presented a young man with a bill that had been running for two years. The first item was a box of chocolates. The last item was a nursing bottle. How time does fly!

—Kingman (Kansas) LEADER-COURIER